

## The Ripley Advertiser.

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## THE ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1861.

### Old Dabe's Message.

We publish in another column the greater portion of a synopsis of Lincoln's late message to the Federal Congress, as contained in the Memphis papers. We hadn't room for the entire synopsis.

### The "Jeff Thompson's."

This new company was organized on Thursday last by electing A. C. Rucker, Captain, Dr. E. M. Alexander, 1st Lieutenant, John J. Gray, 2nd Lieutenant, and J. B. McMahon, 3rd Lieutenant; and on Saturday last they left for Corinth. They go for sixty days, in response to the late call of Gov. Pettus, for ten thousand men.

Dr. W. G. Brownlow, late editor of the Knoxville Whig, was arrested on the 6th inst., by order of Brig. Gen. Carroll, and committed to jail to await his trial on the charge of treason.

### Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

The news from the Federal Congress is interesting.

On the first day of the session Lovejoy, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution in the House, tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes for the arrest of the "traitors" Mason and Sidel, which was adopted—thus endorsing the act in the name of the Federal Government.

Collins, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the President to confine Hon. Jas. S. Mason, one of the commissioners, in a cell, by way of retaliation for the similar confinement of Col. Corcoran by the rebels.

Another Washington dispatch says that the House adopted a resolution directing the incarceration of Mr. Sidel in a cell as a hostage for Col. Wood, of the 14th New York regiment, who is in prison at Richmond.

A merchant at Atlanta, Ga., proposes to sell salt at \$2 per sack to those farmers who will sell him their wheat at \$1 per bushel and pork at 8 cents.

A dispatch from Jefferson City dated the 3d inst., says that General Price has issued a proclamation, calling for fifty thousand more Missouri volunteers. This news is represented as creating the greatest excitement at St. Louis. The dispatch adds: "Secessionists confidently assert that he will get his fifty thousand men, and predict that Jackson will make good his promise to take his Christmas dinner there."

### From Columbus.

We have advices from Columbus that Gen. Bowen, of Missouri, with the remainder of his Camp Jackson comrades, had arrived, and it was expected would at once join Gen. Bowen, at Camp Beauregard.

A rumor was prevailing on the 6th that a large force was moving from Paducah on Gen. Bowen, who is encamped with his brigade at Feliciana, Kentucky. There was considerable sensation at Columbus, and the troops were preparing to move in considerable force, it was generally expected, to reinforce Gen. Bowen.—Memphis Appeal.

# RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

J. F. Ford,

[Two Dollars in Advance.]

Publisher and Proprietor.

Volume XIX.

RIPLEY, TIPPAN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1861.

Number 49.

### Speech of Hon. A. G. Brown.

One of the largest, most intelligent audiences that ever thronged the Representatives' Hall, assembled there last night to listen to the gallant statesman Brown. All went there expecting a treat, and none came away disappointed, except, perhaps, a few whose financial hobbies he demolished. The opening part of his address was devoted to a minute account of the battle of Leesburg, much more satisfactory than anything we have yet seen in any correspondence or official reports, and it is to be hoped the speaker will put it in a substantial shape for the future historian. He awarded great praise to all the 1800 men who participated in the events of that memorable day, and he thought that none could claim superior laurels to the others; and as an evidence that our boys all did their duty he stated, that the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners was fully equal in number to the entire force we had on the field. His eulogy of the gallant Bear and the particulars of his death, held the audience spell bound, and his appeal to the Legislature to remember his family, elicited the enthusiastic approbation of his audience. He claimed that as a matter of justice the family should receive from the State the salary of the office during the term for which he was elected. The speaker also made particular mention of the gallant bearing of Col. Featherston, of the 17th, especially when getting the troops in line of battle, he said, "Boys, the Yankees are before you! drive them across the Potomac, or into eternity." He also made repeated allusions to the great presence of mind displayed, and the judicious commands of Capt. Jayne, on several occasions during the engagement.

The speaker next indulged in a concise and interesting retrospect of events since the commencement of the war. Our repeated and brilliant achievements had astonished the world and had no parallel in history. But he informed the Legislature that in order to keep an army in the field, and encourage the boys who fight our battles, their families at home should not be allowed to suffer. It will not do to induce a conflict in the soldier's breast between love of country, and love of wife and children. And in this connection he paid his particular respects to the sharpshooters and snipers. The man, said he, who would speculate now in the price of necessities of life—in salt, bacon, flour, army clothing, &c., would resurrect the bones of his dead grandmother, and sell them to a button-maker. He implored the Legislature to take these gentlemen in hand—to deal with them in the most severe manner. Talk to him about "private rights"—the only right to which they were entitled was to be taken by the throat, and choke the very souls out of them. He would prefer ten thousand times that they would go to Lincoln, and shoulder the musket in his cause, than to remain here preying upon the necessities of the country, robbing the army, and bringing distress upon the objects of their affection at home.

He next spoke of the mothers, wives and daughters of our Confederacy. No danger of faltering on their side. If he entertained any doubts as to the ultimate triumph of our arms when he buckled on his armor, they were all dispelled ere he passed the confines of Tennessee. All along through what is termed the disaffected portion of that State, the ladies with pleasant smiles and bright banners, cheered and encouraged the troops—assuring our boys that they were with them in spirit, and their husbands and sons would be with them in person. He knew he need not invoke them to toil on, to continue the good work they had commenced. Already they had performed deeds which history will remember—which will be inscribed on the highest niche in the temple of fame. The world never before had such women. Talk about Spartan mothers! Sparta had no such mothers—she didn't have the stuff to make

them. He knew the ladies would continue to encourage their husbands and sons in the army; he knew they would write and tell them how much they loved them, how they were missed at home, and how their presence was desired, but he knew that should they return ere the invaders were driven from our soil, they would be welcomed only in sorrow and in tears.

Intimately connected, said he, with sustaining the army, was the subject of finances. We should pay our taxes—we must pay our taxes. It was a futile proposition, it would be a suicidal policy to suspend the collection of our taxes. There was no necessity for it. As well disband the army at once, and invite Abraham to take undisturbed possession. But to pay our taxes, we must have money—we must have a currency, and the people expected and demanded that this Legislature should provide it. It was true we have not the specie on which to base this currency, but we have the next best thing, the result of our labor—Cotton. He discussed the main proposition before the Legislature to provide this currency—one the establishment of one or more banks on the cotton basis; the other, the issue of Treasury notes on the same basis, by the State itself. He favored the latter policy. When the government no longer existed for the purpose of the cotton by the State with her Treasury notes, when the blockade was abolished, and the cotton could be disposed of, the State would then suspend any further issue, whereas an independent bank would have to be rechartered for twenty or more years, and could not be got rid of during such period. In answer to an inquiry, "will you claim in the Confederate States, that Mississippi Treasury notes are of equal value with suspended bank paper of other States?" he answered most emphatically in the affirmative. To refuse them under such circumstances would be an outrage. What reduced a sovereign State, that has already contributed no small aid to the success of the Government cause, to the level of a suspended bank! It would be a monstrous proposition. And furthermore, he should insist upon the Confederate Congress invading a portion of her notes in the cotton growing States. Thus far, the grain and grass growing States had received the exclusive patronage of the Government, and he should demand, as a matter of justice, that it should purchase at least a portion of the cotton crop from those States which do not raise sugar, grain, grass, &c. Because cotton could not be consumed, it was no argument why it should not be purchased, on the contrary, it would stand as a basis—the very safest guarantee for the redemption of the notes.

So far as we could analyze the plan submitted by the speaker, it is essentially the one that is now pending before the Legislature, and introduced by Col. C. E. Hooker, which is briefly this: That the Secretary of the Treasury of the State shall be authorized to have—millions of Treasury notes falling due at a certain time, struck off and deposited in the office of the Treasurer, consisting of notes of the denomination of fives, tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds, and that all persons in the State owning cotton, and who may desire to pledge it, and obtain an advance thereon in the said notes, shall be enabled to do so under certain safe restrictions, limitations and penalties too numerous to mention in this connection. The speaker pronounced such a measure entirely constitutional; he could not view it as the pledge of the faith of the State for a loan of money, but simply a domestic transaction, entirely legitimate, and demanded by the exigency of the times. But we have extended an imperfect review beyond our design.

We took no notes, and can only give the mere skeleton of an address, that for public edification and profit, should be published at length, and we are satisfied that this is the desire of all who heard it and we hope that the warrior-statesman will act upon the suggestion.—Mississippiian.

### Lincoln's Message to the Federal Congress.—War! War! War!—Abolition of Slavery his Policy!

COLUMBUS, Ky., Dec. 5th.—The St. Louis Republican of yesterday has been received here to-night, containing Lincoln's message in full, as delivered before the regular session of the Federal Congress, which met at Washington on Monday.

In the commencement of the message, he expresses the apprehension that the existing relations between the Federal government and foreign powers are not on as firm a basis of friendship as they should be. Yet he hopes to convince them that the proper means of re-establishing a system of commerce through which they will be enabled to get a supply of cotton will best be effected by the preservation of the Union.

He recommends that East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and Kentucky be connected with other parts of the Union by railroad, as a military measure. He suggests several different routes for this road, and thinks that Kentucky will co-operate with the government in its immediate construction.

He proposes to pay the owner of the British ship *Portcharlie* for her detention by the Federal steamer *Massachusetts*, which was confiscated owing to a supposed breach by her of the laws of blockade.

The message reiterates the charge of piracy against the privateersmen who have been captured, and authorizes instructions to be given to captains of sailing vessels to recapture all prizes which privateers (pirates) may have made up to this time.

He makes a boast of the number of troops tendered the government, but still advises the reorganization of the militia, and declares that the safety of the country depends upon this arm of the service. Also, that the present organization of the navy is defective, and accordingly he recommends an improvement.

The codification of the laws of the United States is suggested.

The government, he alleges, has refrained from establishing courts in the revolted States to better facilitate the collection of debts, for fear of assuming arbitrary power, but the hope is expressed that Congress will be equal to the demand, and will establish some temporary arrangement for the kind to answer the purpose.

The deficit in the Post Office Department for the present fiscal year is shown to be over five and a half millions of dollars, but the message hopes it will improve by the next year. It proposes negotiations with Virginia (the Pierpont government) for the purpose of regaining that portion of the District of Columbia re-ceded to her some years since by the Federal government, and pronounces the secession made to Virginia as unwise and dangerous.

He (Lincoln) complains that the receipts of the Land and Patent offices have greatly declined in consequence of the rebellion, and that the demands on the Pension office had largely increased. Numerous applications, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already been made.

The relations of the Federal government with the Indian tribes have been disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the northern superintendency and in New Mexico. The Indian country south of Kansas is in possession of the insurgents. The new agents of the United States have been unable to reach their posts, while the old agents have espoused the insurrectionary cause. Information has been received that Indians have been organized there as a military force and attached to the army of the insurgents, but believes that the presence of a Federal army will cause them to relinquish their hostile demonstrations.

An agricultural and statistical bureau should be organized by Congress. The country is congratulated upon the execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade.

The territories of Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada are organized.—Complaints are made that the heaven of treason exists in them.

The message recommends to Congress the favorable consideration of the interests of the District of Columbia, and expresses regret that the rebellion has caused much suffering and sacrifice among its inhabitants.

A plan for the confiscation of slaves is recommended. It proposes that Congress should accept slaves from the States according to some mode of valuation in lieu of direct taxes; that such slaves, on such acceptance by the general government, be at once set free and colonized in a climate congenial to them; that free blacks be colonized with them in some territory hereafter to be purchased for them, and that Congress take immediate steps to make the necessary appropriations for the purchase. The question is here asked in this whole proposition, if it is not an absolute necessity, without which the Federal government cannot be perpetuated.

Regarding the policy which ought to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, anxiety is expressed that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle, and he (Lincoln) thinks it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent, as the primary object of the contest, on his part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to Congress.

He claims not to have transcended the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, but proposes to consider the propriety of any new law on the same subject. The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed, but ought not to determine hostilities; that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

He indorses and reiterates his inaugural address and message to Congress at the last special session. He says the last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably, expired at the assault on Fort Sumter.

He reviews the past, and says the Union prospect in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, has considerably brightened of late, and estimates that not more than a third of the inhabitants of those states are among the insurgents.

He says the Union people of Western Virginia are masters of their own country, and claims some advantages on the eastern shore; also that the government troops have obtained a footing at Hatteras, North Carolina; Port Royal, Tybee and Ship Island; and has heard of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee, and therefore bases an argument that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

General Scott is highly complimented, and a great boast is made of McClellan.

In the New York mayoralty election, Fernando Wood, who ran as a sort of "peace candidate," was defeated by something over a thousand votes—Opdyke being elected. The vote stood—Opdyke 25,250, Guther 24,588, Wood 24,085.

The Memphis Appeal, of yesterday, says "that the rumor that Gen. Sterling Price has been superseded by Col. Heath, of Virginia, is without any foundation in fact." It is pronounced upon the highest authority, "false if not malignant."

There will be no meeting of the Mississippi Grand Lodge this winter.

The Charleston Mercury says the Yankees have stolen two church bells from the town of Beaufort.

## Notes of Advertising.

For a square of ten lines or less, first insertion..... \$1.00  
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For yearly advertisements, a liberal discount will be made.  
Cash required for all job-work.

### Mississippi Legislature.

The Mississippi, of the 6th inst., contains a list of the acts approved up to Dec. 4, 1861, passed by the Legislature now in session. Among the number are the following:

An act to authorize the Governor of Mississippi to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops at Columbus Ky., or elsewhere they may be needed.

An act to repeal so much of chap. 6, sec. 10, art. 112 of Revised Code as makes persons ineligible to the office of Sheriff who shall have held the office of Sheriff for two preceding terms.

An act to make the Treasury notes issued under an ordinance of the State Convention receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times, before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes.

An act to define and punish the crime of fraudulent removal of personal property under mortgage, pledge or deed of trust and of judgment from this State.

An act in relation to slaves.

An act to prevent the collection of double taxes, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tippah county.

An act to amend the compensation of the Treasurer of Tippah county.

Rep's progress, we are gratified to learn, is being made in preparing the list of emigrants and floating batteries, that is expected to play an important part in the descent of the Mississippi river. It is thought that in three weeks a flotilla, bearing over one hundred and fifty very heavy rifled cannon, shell gun and mortars, will be ready. About one thousand soldiers will be on board, and from them splendid gunnery. With such a fleet, there is little doubt but the rebels can be shelled out of any position they occupy on the river. The storm of shells and balls, from Columbiads, rifled guns and mortars, will scatter the rebel gunners as at Port Royal.—Much is expected from the vertical fire of the mortars.—Gla. Commercial.

### Letter from Corinth, Miss.—Recruits Wanted.

Came Davis, Miss., Dec. 9th, 1861.

Mr. John F. Ford:

Dear Sir: I arrived here yesterday about twelve o'clock, with my command. All well and happy. I have the best set of men that can be started anywhere. All sober, steady men. I am wanting some more of the same sort. I have sent L. F. Green and Daniel J. Finger home as recruiting officers, and I want all my friends to assist them all they can. There are only about fifteen hundred State troops here, and I understand about the same number at Grenada, making in all only some three thousand of the ten thousand call. I am of opinion that if the call is not filled very soon there will be a draft. I don't say this because I want recruits; I really believe what I say. I got here with forty-four men; we have been recruiting since. We were mustered into service this morning. We are in what is called here the Second Regiment. We elected our field officers to day. Capt. M. P. Lowery, of Tiptonhatchee Co., was elected Col.; M. Buchanan, of Pontotoc Co., Lieutenant Col.; and Dr. T. J. Saddle, of Tippah, Major. I don't know any thing about when we will leave here—probably in a few days. Gen. Davis received a dispatch from Governor Pettus this evening, stating that Gen. Johnson had telegraphed him to have all his men in readiness to march, at any moment, to Bowling Green, Ky. My respects to all.

Yours, truly,  
A. C. RUCKER,  
Capt. Tippah Rebels.